FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,590.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 100.]

The Study of Greek.

[Cor. of the News and Observer.]

Will you allow in your columns a courteous but earnest dissent from the views expressed in an editorial of December 8th, on the study of Greek? I refer to enter the dissent because, your paper being widely read and respected, your remarks may spread and give a color of respectability to an unjust prejudice in the minds of the unsuspecting public a valued means of education. The writer in question gives no hint of the large number of persons who, by personal thinking and long observation, are well qualified for pronouncing judgment on this important issue, who yet hold an opinion widely different from that which you have set down. I am ignorant of the methods which Harvard has set for other institutions, or yet of the rising cry in the public mind for what is vaguely called "practical education." On the other hand, I do not forget that Harvard's action has been roundly criticised and ably answered by the learned president of Yale. And if by your great favor, I may venture an opinion respecting the "practical education" that seems uppermost in the minds of many educational revolutionists, it would be this: Call it apprenticeship, not education. Of course a prospective farmer must know how and when to plow and sow, but the school house is not the place to learn; the physician must know drugs and the condition of disease, but this knowledge he must get not in a college but in the lecture room of a medical faculty. So in general it may be said that, for the mastery of the details of any profession or calling, one must serve an apprenticeship to an adept in that profession or calling; but for the liberal power to grasp those details when studied and so relate them as to evolve the highest success, he must look to the liberal drill and gymnastics of the schools. Here this distinction is ignored the tendency is to prevent the school from its legitimate objects, and, crowded with other work, it falls short in its own proper work, and makes a botch of what is added. This is a fundamental error and likely to work great mischief.

Now, the prejudice against the study of Greek keeps close company with this error. But let the peculiar function of the study—namely, the development of the mind's power, not the filling of a lumber room—be once clearly apprehended, and it will not be difficult to see the wisdom and profit of the study of Greek, to say nothing now of the treasures of truth and beauty which are locked in the matchless language.

I have written this, Mr. Editor, with more freedom because I am not a teacher of Greek, but of some of those subjects which you rightly esteem.

W. L. POTEAT.

The Patchwork of the Spanish Treaty.

Secretary Frelinghuysen, says the New York *Times*, misses the vital point of objection to the Spanish treaty as it is viewed by those who, with the *Times*, put the interests of the whole community of consumers and taxpayers above the interests of any class, and we do not think he has greatly strengthened it in the estimation of those protectionists who look upon their own personal and pecuniary interests as the only ones worth considering at all. The "frank" announcement that other conventions have been "negotiated", which will have the effect of extending the sources from which we shall have free sugar, the statement that a discrimination is still provided for against imported tobacco, and the Secretary's remarks upon the division of the treaty-making power, will have no weight as against the indisputable fact that Congress can find ways and means of tariff reform which will benefit the over-burdened taxpayers vastly more than the abolition of $52,000,000 of sugar duties without diminishing the revenue by more than half that amount.

THE ORANGE AND ROSE.—Decay has long had possession of the sea islands along the Southern coast. Where planters lived in princely style during the days of slavery, owning an island equal to a principality, raising rice and cotton with a legion of slaves, there has been little but desolation and decay. Superb gardens of roses have drifted into wilderness and bats have lived in mansions that once pulsed with light and joy. This is about to be broken. Mr. Carnegie, a rich iron-maker of Pennsylvania, has replaced the old Dungeness mansion of Cumberland Island with a $200,000 house, and now a yacht club is going to spend $500,000 for building a yachting station on the same island. Other Northern millionaires will follow these. Soon the seacoast islands will be gay again and populous. The old civilization is gone forever. It is lost under the forest and weed that have overgrown home and garden. But the new-comers will disclose to the world islands of rare beauty, where the orange and the rose bloom together and nature's smile is perpetual.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The appropriation for the current year was $24,742,133,50; for next year, Secretary Lincoln estimates it will require $26,429,577,00. The appropriation for public works, river and harbor improvements and sea-coast fortifications for last year was $10,662,000; for the current year $15,687,485, and for next year the estimate is $18,497,469; the principal increase being for fortifications. The pay of the army last year was $15,180,160. The secretary recommends that preparations should be made to defend the seacoast from a hostile fleet. The publication of the records of the Federal and Confederate army operations is progressing—the manuscript for the 24th volume being ready for the printer. Work on the Mississippi river proceeds satisfactorily. The jetties at the mouth operate as well as was anticipated.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Preparation and Care of Plant Beds.

[By Capt. R. B. Davis, Hickory, N. C.]

To the planter an early and abundant supply of tobacco plants is the thing of prime importance. To secure this the seed may be sown at any time between the 15th of December and the 15th of March, the earlier the better, and alloting 100 square yards of seed-bed to every 10,000 plants that will be needed. The ground selected for this purpose should be virgin soil, of sandy texture, rich and moist, with full exposure to the sun, but sheltered to the north and west by rising ground or growing timber, against the cold wind of early spring. Such spots can be readily found in wooded hollows, at the foot of hills, and near to or alongside some water course. Other things being equal, the farther into the woods the spot selected is the better in order to escape the bug.

The ground having been well chosen, the next thing is to rake it cleanly, and then burn it thoroughly so as to kill all germs of vegetation. The burning can be done at a single blast, if done with dry brush, heaped upon the entire bed a height of some four feet. A better but costlier method is to burn with wood laid upon green poles, which serve the purpose of ventilation, in which case the wood should be piled the whole length of the bed, and of convenient width, say six feet, and after the pile has been well kindled, it should be allowed to burn some two hours, or until the poles underneath are burnt up. The burning wood and fire coals should now be moved by using old hoes fastened upon long handles, and again spread a convenient width and fresh wood added, which should burn until the ground underneath has been burnt as thoroughly as before, and so on until the entire bed has been burnt over. So soon as the ground has cooled enough to walk upon it, and without removing the ashes, it should be broken deeply and finely with the mattock, care being taken not to invert the soil, and then chopped with weeding hoes and raked until clear of roots and well pulverized—for which reason land should never be burnt when too wet.

The bed is now ready for seeding. The variety of seed recommended is the Yellow Orinoco. The quantity sown should be one and a half tablespoonfuls to every 100 square yards, thereof. Great care should be taken to sow the seed as regularly as possible, so as to prevent some spots from being too thin, and what is worse, other spots from being too thick. To do so the seed should be carefully measured and then thoroughly mixed in a convenient quantity of dry ashes, and the mixture divided into two equal parts. The bed should be marked off into convenient sowing breadths by lines four feet apart, and sowed entirely over with one-half the seed in one direction, and then over again with the other half in the opposite direction, the sower retracing his steps. The seed should be left upon the surface and neither hoed nor raked into the soil, but trodden in with the foot, or pressed in with the back of a weeding hoe, or better still, by passing a light roller over the bed. To prevent drifting or puddling of the seed by washing rains, where the ground is rolling, trenches slightly inclined and two inches deep and four feet apart should be made with the mattock across the bed. Where the ground is flat and subject to being sobbed, it should be thoroughly drained, as nothing drowns more easily than the tobacco plant.

For the three-fold purpose of warmth, moisture and fertility, the bed should now be top dressed with a covering half inch thick of good stable manure broken fine, the fresher the better, but in any case free of grass-seed. When such stable manure is not convenient, that from the hen house or hog pen will answer, hog-hair also making an excellent top-dressing. If neither of these is at hand, some strongly ammoniated fertilizer should be applied at the rate of half bushel of it to every 100 square yards, and raked into the soil before seeding. The bed should now be thickly covered with fine brush to prevent both drying and freezing of the soil, by which the plants are either checked in their growth or lifted out by the roots.

The next thing to be thought of is to guard against the ravages of the tobacco bug, an insect which by a popular misnomer is called "The Fly," which makes its appearance about the first of April, and for which when once it gets possession of a plant-bed, no remedy has yet been found. None of the insect poisons, such as carbolic acid or kerosene oil, have any effect upon it. A partial preventive is to sow the borders of the bed thickly with black mustard. It springs up thickly, and upon it this bug loves to feed. A still better preventive is to shut the bug out by a fence around the bed one foot high, built of 12 inch plank nailed to pegs driven into the ground, with a little earth pressed against the bottom of the planks so as to make the fence bug proof. Such a fence or cold frame does the additional good of keeping the bed warmer and moister and should never be omitted.

Ordinarily and after early seeding the plants will begin to show themselves about the first of March, at which time an additional half tablespoonful of seed for every 100 square yards, should be sown as at first. So soon as the plants are well up and have begun to grow, they should be pushed as rapidly as possible by top-dressing the bed before each successive rain with some good fertilizer, at the rate of one gallon of it to every 100 square yards, mixed with an equal quantity of damp earth. The fertilizer should never be applied while the plants are wet with either dew or rain, for fear of scalding them. Dry leaves and young grass should be hand-picked off the bed. But the covering of brush should not be permanently removed until the plants are nearly large enough to set, but should then be, in order to toughen them. And after it has been removed, and while waiting for a season to transplant, should the plants begin to parch from drouth, the bed should be well watered and again covered with green boughs laid upon a scaffolding two or three feet above the growing plants. I have never known this protection to fail in even the severest drouth. But after a rain this shelter should be removed in order to accustom the plants to the heat of the sun.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

A soft, deep, sandy soil is preferable, which before planting should be always put in the finest tilth, it being an adage with good farmers, that a "crop properly planted is half worked."

If the land is new ground, it should, after having been grubbed and chopped, be raked cleanly and all leaves and litter burnt. It is then ready for the plow, and should be closely broken twice and crosswise with the bull-tongue, and as often harrowed. It should next be marked off by the bull-tongue in horizontal rows three inches apart, into which should be drilled 300 pounds per acre, unless where the land is naturally rich, of a good and active fertilizer. It is then ready to be listed or bedded with a turning plow. I prefer the list, since it lightens the hoe work of hilling, and is at the same time a more economical use of the fertilizer—the balks between can be thrown out at the first weeding. With a broad weeding hoe these lists or beds should now be worked into conical hills, placing them three feet three inches apart, and giving about 4,300 hills to the acre. I know that many recommend more crowded planting, giving the rows and hills a distance of only three feet. But in doing so nothing in my opinion is gained in weight, while something is lost in the length, breadth and body of the leaf which with the manufacturer are the prime requisites. The hills can be laid off with great accuracy by stepping or otherwise measuring one row, and then placing the hills of the next between those of the first, and so on, or what is called dodging them. To prevent crowding or irregularity in hilling, this rule will be found of use where raw hands are employed.

The hill-culture, both in the preparation and the subsequent workings of the tobacco crop, should never be departed from, for the reason that that method of cultivation gives the land the best drainage of which it is capable. And in this crop drainage is one of the first things to be considered, for the reason that all the diseases to which the plant is liable—such as frenching, firing, spotting, rusting and shedding—come from excessive rain, accompanied by excessive heat. The growth of the plant itself would suggest as much, for in time of drouth the leaves stand up to gather the rain, but so soon as it has enough of it they turn down and throw it off. I repeat, then, let no water stagnate upon the ground. For new ground, the hilling can be done as early as April or March, and should be always when the soil is in good working order and neither too wet nor dry. In the one case it will bake and prevent the ready growth of the plant, and in the other it will require much rain to put it in condition for planting.

If the land is not new ground, either forest or pine field, it should be fresh or at least long rested and in good heart, and upon which neither corn nor sorghum has been lately cropped. For such land the preparation is in all respects similar to that for new ground, except that a turning plow may take the place of the bull-tongue, and that the hilling should not be done earlier than the first of May, for fear that the hills may become grassy while waiting for plants or a season to plant them. To preserve such lands and to prevent damage to the growing crops from washing rains, water-furrowing or guttering is recommended.

FERTILIZERS.

Tobacco land, more than almost any other, should be manured with a liberal hand. Stable or barn-yard manure is every way the best, but when not to be had in sufficient quantity, must be substituted by some good commercial fertilizer, of which there are countless varities upon the market possessing more or less merit. Much is also claimed for certain home preparations, such as Powell's or Harris's compound. But as the planter can ill afford to run a risk in this matter, I can with confidence recommend to him "The Anchor Brand Fertilizer," manufactured by the "Southern Fertilizer Company, Richmond, Va.," and which is a specific preparation for tobacco, and was formerly known as "Gilham's Tobacco Fertilizer," having been first prepared by the formula of the late Col. Wm. Gilham, of the Virginia Military Institute. I have used it from the beginning, and it has uniformly maintained its original high standard.

PLANTING.

The tobacco plant requires usually 100 days from the time it is transplanted to grow and ripen properly. To secure the best results, therefore, the planting should not be earlier than the 10th of May, and if possible later than the 20th of June. In the one case the plant is likely to be stunted in its early growth, as well as deprived of the dews of August and September; and in the other, there is danger that it may not have time to mature fully before frost.

The plants are set very much as cabbage plants are, by inserting them to the bud and pressing the earth well to their roots and stems with a peg. A plant is said to be properly planted when the point of a leaf breaks off in the attempt to pull it up.

The plants should never be suffered to wilt before they are set. If this cannot be done as fast as they are drawn from the bed, as many as can be planted in a single day should be drawn while the dew is on them, and kept until needed in a shaded place with their roots on damp ground, their tops being occasionally sprinkled with water.

If the bills have been put up with a good season in them, they can ordinarily at any time in May be planted without a rain, if done late in the afternoon. They should also be clapped with the back of the hoe, which clapping preserves the moisture and prevents crumbling of the earth, after the planting-peg, and should be lighter or harder according to the dampness of the soil. But with an abundance of plants, should the planter be blessed with a good season in May or June, nought else but planting is then to be thought of. It is a maxim with haymakers that they should work while the sun shines. The reverse of this holds good with the tobacco planter, and he promises to be but a poor one who runs from a shower of rain.

And yet for the convenience of housing, it is not desirable that the entire crop should ripen at the same time, and therefore it is not best that it should all be planted in a single day, or even in a single season. Instead, then, of hastening to get once over, it is bettter to look well to the replanting, in order to get a perfect stand in the portion which has been planted—to do so and as quickly as possible, shading or watering the replanted hills, when necessary, is recommended.

CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of the tobacco crop, though thorough, should be superficial—that is to say, only the surface soil should be stirred, the sub-soil being left intact.

As soon as the plant has taken root, which is shown by its changing color, it should be worked with the hoe only by removing the crust of the hill, and drawing loose earth around the plant. This destroys the first crop of grass and helps to destroy the cut-worm. But if the land between the rows has become foul, it should be plowed with bull-tongue or shovel at this first working.

When the plants have covered the hills—say a breadth of twelve inches—they should be worked thoroughly with both plow and hoe. This plowing should be with bull-tongue or shovel, using short swingletrees, and running it close to the plants, and throwing out the row with four or five furrows. If the land has become very foul, a turning plow is preferable. With the hoe all the surface soil should be drawn into hills around the plants as at first. This working is a lay-by with the plow, which should never be used after the plants have come into top. But later than this, should the land again become foul, it should be scraped with the hoe only. Any vegetation which springs up after the plant has attained its growth does it no harm, but is beneficial rather in keeping the lower leaves from being sanded. But to the eye of the genuine farmer it is unsightly and is disadvantageous if a wheat crop is to follow—it had better be kept down to the last.

(Concluded next week.)

Our Swamp Lands.

The subject of draining the swamp lands of the State, by means of convict labor, is beginning to attract some attention. A year or more ago when a large tract of swamp lands in Robeson county was sold at a nominal price to several Northern gentlemen, whose purpose is to ditch, drain and reclaim the land for cultivation, we asked the question why the State with the convict labor under its control could not do what a few enterprising individuals could do, and thus reap the profit that those gentlemen reasonably expect to reap? It struck us as a short-sighted business transaction to give away, for practically it was giving away, large tracts of land, which at comparatively little expense could be reclaimed and made very valuable, especially when the State had the laborers, whose labor costs nothing, and who have to be fed and cared for. We then suggested that about the best use that the convicts could be turned to was to draining the swamp lands which were susceptible of being drained and worth it.

We are not familiar with the swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina, their elevation above the sea, or with the geological formation beneath them. A couple of years ago an experiment was tried in a swampy region of Southern Georgia of draining by means of artesian wells, boring through the underlying rock until the beds of gravel were reached, and thus letting the water escape through the bottom. The experiment was highly satisfactory, and the wells answered the double purpose of not only serving as a drain, but also for supplying unlimited quantities of pure, icy cold water, when the ordinary well only supplied the foul, disease-breeding soakage of the swamp. Might not something of this kind be tried with good results, in the more elevated portions of our swamp lands? If the wells fail to serve as drains they may supply good water, which will add very much to the value of the lands if they should be reclaimed by ditching or otherwise. But, whatever the method, there is no good reason why the State should not turn its attention to this matter, and turn to use and profit at least a portion of these lands which are now worse than useless.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.—The comptroller of the currency, who is ex-officio commissioner of the Freedmen's savings and trust company, has made his annual report to Congress of the affairs of that company. He shows that the total payments made to the depositors since the failure of that institution amounted to $1,715,444, or 62 per cent of the total indebtedness. The comptroller recommends that Congress make provision for the payment of the 38 per cent balance due depositors, which is estimated at $950,000.

To be consistent, Congress should withhold the appropriation for "Liberty's" pedestal until the goddess has taken out her naturalization papers.—*Phila. Inq.*

HEADQUARTERS OF Santa Claus.

SOMETHING to suit the infant, boy or girl, or the full-grown man or woman. Something to delete the bloated bondholder's plethoric pocket-book, and spare the hard-working man's slender purse.

Toys in Endless Variety!

DOLLS from the handsomest, full-dressed, to the tiniest doll babies.

Very handsome and appropriate presents for Gentlemen and Ladies. Come and take a look at my elegant show-cases before purchasing elsewhere. My

CHRISTMAS STOCK

of Fine Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, &c.—Nuts, Candies, Canned and Potted Goods,

is as fine as was ever placed on this Market. The finest

FRENCH CANDIES, LAYER RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, &c.,

always on hand.

PLAIN and FRUIT CAKES made and baked to order, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to quality of material and baking.

Call and examine my stock, as it gives me pleasure to show goods.

MRS. L. BANKS.

Dec 18, 1884 98tf

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been, this day, duly qualified by the Superior Court of Cumberland County as administrator of the estate of John J. Gilchrist, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 29th day of November 1885, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALEX. McARTHUR.
Adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist's Estate.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884. 97-4t

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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It never scales or postpones.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 13th, 1885—176th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
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1967 Prizes, amounting to..... $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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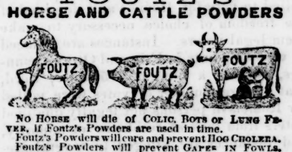
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Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

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Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1884 96-1y

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YOU WILL FIND

Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries

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NO. 47 PERSON STREET,

WHO is prepared, and receiving daily from the Northern Cities, to supply the wants of a first-class trade in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and FAMILY SUPPLIES, as follows:

MEATS AND PROVISIONS:

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, (home-made), Richmond Sausage and Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs Feet, &c.

GROCERIES:

All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups, and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

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A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, New Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, Canned Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Fish, Sauce, Catsups, Pickles, &c., &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE:

Pure Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy—distilled on the mountains of *Cleveland* County, North Carolina. French Brandy, and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.

Lager Beer in bottles and kegs, London Potter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

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Last but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters—direct from Norfolk—*shipped, received, kept, and delivered on ice.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

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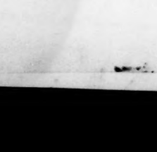
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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1885.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

We are glad to observe that the members of the Raleigh bar, at a meeting held in that city a few days ago, have taken steps to call a convention of their professional brethren in the State to meet at the capital at an early day "to consider what changes are necessary and proper in the judicial system of the State, and such other matters as may pertinently come before the convention, and to take such further action as may be proper to secure desired reform in the administration of justice in the State."

This is a move in the right direction and from the proper quarter. Not that the people, as laymen, are to have no voice in the matter. That they will have with final authority—through their servants whom they have recently elected to represent them in the General Assembly. But the outline of such a system as the State undoubtedly needs can best be drawn by those whose business is in litigation. Let them make recommendation of such changes in the present system as seem best to them, and let this be given to the people as soon as possible, so that ample discussion and amendment may be had in time for action by the Legislature.

With respect to a remedy for the present overcrowded condition of the Courts:

The establishment of "Inferior Courts" in the counties is optional. We doubt their efficacy. Whatever may be the cause, there is less reverence for the law than before the war, and we need to exalt as much as possible the standard of our tribunals.

Again: the extra terms of Court in the populous counties are now made a charge upon those counties. This does not seem to be just, when it is remembered that the populous counties, as a rule, pay more taxes to the general fund, which should outfit them without further charge to more frequent sessions of the courts.

We believe that the best remedy would be the separation of the criminal from the civil jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and the creation of a criminal court whose judges, to such number as may be deemed necessary, shall be of equal dignity.

The great increase in the population of the State and especially in the litigating population caused by the emancipation of the slaves, and the reduced cost of appeals, throws a vastly greater amount of business upon the Supreme Court than formerly. This should be provided for and met by increasing the number of judges to five, and by restoring the attorneys' tax fees.

The salaries of the Supreme Court Judges should be increased to $3,500 per annum; of the Superior Court Judges to $3,000.

SALARIES.

It was natural that the re-action from the extravagance of the reconstruction period should be evident. Great abuses in society or in the government of society are never cured by a remedy that is simply adequate. The pendulum must swing after the fashion of pendulums But now that the social upheaval that caused the disturbance has spent its force, it is well enough to recognize the fact that we do not pay our high officials salaries that are in keeping with the dignity of the offices held by them, or that justly compensate work of the sort expected of them

North Carolina is a great State and it is taking a high place in the eyes of the world. With brave forethought the last legislature provided for the erection of a mansion fit for the residence of the chief magistrate of such a commonwealth. But the residence is of no practical value to an occupant who has no private fortune; and the result of the war has made the number of those who are fit for the office of Governor and are able to exercise the functions of Governor at their own charge, painfully small. By all means vote the Governor enough to live upon in becoming style in the house provided for him. He should have $5,000 or $6,000 per annum.

We have elsewhere referred to the judges. In fixing their salaries, it must be borne in mind that the travelling expenses of the Superior Court judges are very heavy; and that the cost of living in the city of Raleigh, where the duties of the Supreme Court judges make it proper for them to reside, is much greater than in most of the towns.

Some of the other State officials should be better paid—notably the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We trust the General Assembly will take action on this matter in a spirit of true economy.

CONGRESS.—Congress re-assembled on Monday.

In the Senate Mr. Beck introduced a bill to create a revenue commission, which provides for the formation of a commission, to be composed of the secretary of the treasury *ex officio*, five members of the House of Representatives and three Senators, to examine and report to Congress on or before the second Monday in December, 1885, what changes or modifications ought to be made in the existing tariff and internal revenue laws.

The Oregon Central land forfeiture bill was debated and passed.

In the House, the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the Mexican pensions bill (requiring pensions for all Federal soldiers) was lost, as was the motion to make the bankrupt bill a continuing special order for January 22—the necessary two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The pension appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $79,976,000.

TOBACCO.—The people of the Upper Cape Fear are beginning, as they should, to bestow attention upon the subject of growing the bright tobacco which has so enriched the upper middle counties. That all those in this and the neighboring counties who intend to make the experiment this year, may have advantage of the best experience attainable to guide them, we begin the publication this week of an article on the "Preparation and care of Plant-Beds," by that learned man and successful tobacco planter, Capt. R. B. Davis, of Catawba. Capt. Davis is an authority whose system is acknowledged to be the best for North Carolina.

☞ The article will be concluded in the next issue of the OBSERVER, and an extra edition has been printed to meet the demand of our farming friends.

COTTON.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1884: Galveston, 339,245 bales; New Orleans, 1,16,,950; Mobile, 180,028; Savannah, 612,420; Charleston, 141,572; Wilmington, 79,692; Norfolk 439,854; Baltimore, 31,893, New York, 29,460; Boston, 52,399; Providence,—; Philadelphia, 20,784; West Point, 188,49-; Brunswick, 8,741; Port Royal, 3,526; Pensacola, 26,319; Indianola, 9,318; New Port News 14,318; City Point, 400; total 3,661,567.

War Taxes in Time of Peace.

MR. RANDALL AND THE SOUTH.

[Mr. J. S. Moore in N. Y. Times.]

At no time since that late little unpleasantness with the South have statesmen of both parties been more anxious to coquet with the South than during the last year or so. Mr. Blaine, as we all know, made a high bid for the South and the Irish vote. But especially for the South. When he lost his high stake he very ungraciously went back upon the ungrateful ex-rebels, and called them all sorts of names. Well, we now see a prominent Democratic statesman making a triumphal trip through the South as their old steadfast friend, of course, but anxious also to regenerate and consolidate the people on the principle of the Pennsylvania school.

Now, if the Pennsylvania school is to be the "Arabia Felix" of the South, Mr. Blaine and the Republican protectionists party should be its prophet, and not Mr. Randall, as it is obvious that Mr. Randall only represents a mere small faction of the great Democratic Party that believes in protection, while Mr. Blaine is the chosen leader of millions of consolidated protectionists who demand protection for protection's sake. There is no revenue or incidental protection about Mr. Blaine. Why in the world should Southern protectionists deal with a double empiric when they can get the real genuine article in the other shop? But prophets are prophets, and it is Mr. Randall's mission to proclaim the Pennsylvania Islam faith of protection to the people of the South.

The Pennsylvania school of protection resembles the famous "devil fish;" it has its numerous slimy arms that embrace every living substance that comes in its way and "sucks" it to death. Victor Hugo, in his "Toilers of the Sea," tritely said about this devil fish: "If there is anything more horrible than being eaten alive it is being sucked (or drank up) alive." While the great Democratic prophet of the Pennsylvania school is preaching the "yad" in the South against tariff reformers, let me to-day show the workings of that slimy "devil fish" called protection, in an industry that has been especially favored by the Pennsylvania school. I hereby append an extract from *The New York Times's* correspondent from Trenton, headed "Reducing Potters' Wages." After relating that the boss potters insist upon a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the workingmen, the following is stated:

"It has been known that a step of this kind would be taken by the bosses, and the operatives say they will resist any general reduction of wages. In 1877 there was a reduction of 25 per cent. made from the then existing rate of wages, which the bosses promised would be restored as soon as Congress increased the tariff. The tariff was increased, but the restoration did not take place. Instead, between that time and the present a further reduction, averaging about 10 per cent., has been made. The proposed further reduction of 10 per cent will make the total reduction since 1877, in seven years, 45 per cent."

Here we see how the slimy arms of this protection "devil fish" embraced the workmen by promising them a restoration of the former higher wages if they would only help or clamor to get a higher rate of duty on foreign earthenware. No sooner was this desired impudent tariff swindle obtained when "Instead, between that time and the present, a further reduction, averaging 10 per cent., has been made." That was, the devil fish did its "sucking" bravely. And now there is to be more "sucking" of another 10 per cent. Now, I wish it to be perfectly understood that I have no fault to find with the boss potters, who, no doubt, are in a bad box in the general depression of trade. But I do proclaim most emphatically that the protection system as a relief or help to the workmen is a delusion and swindle. The average war tax duty on china and earthenware was, up to 1882 3, 42 88 per cent. The Tariff Commission somehow found Trenton a veritable Mecca and rewarded the earthenware worshippers with an additional protection or 13.11 per cent. The war tax duty on that product now averages 55 99 per cent—we may as well call it 56 per cent for convenience sake. Of course some kinds of earthenware pay 60 per cent duty. There is a natural protection on these bulky goods in the freight, which is at least 20 per cent. more; in fact, on common articles it amounts to a good deal more. Thus, then, with a protection of from 76 to 80 per cent., this tariff swindle, this "devil fish," is actually in such a miserable state that it "sucks" its own workmen to death. Poor deluded workingmen who prefer to be deceived by this wicked delusion deserve little pity. Because they refuse to learn that a well-regulated revenue tariff will raise the purchasing power of their day's labor for all necessaries and comforts of life they refuse to understand that their insane clamor for a higher protection on crockery necessitated a higher price on sugar, clothing, and all other necessary articles. Like the ignorant people who cannot believe that the earth moves because they see the sun rise and set, they believe simply in the size or quantity of the dollars their day's labor brings, and refuse to learn that these big dollars do not possess the same purchasing power under our wretched, swindling war taxes in time of peace as a lesser dollar would possess under a well reformed and well-regulated economic system. I hope the people of the South will reflect upon these trite facts, especially now, when the "yad" or holy war is preached to them against the tariff reformers by the most eminent prophet of the Pennsylvania school.

Slaves of the Corporations.

A Washington dispatch of the 31 says:

The railroad lobby appears to have triumphed in its work of defeating litigation looking to the opening up of forfeited land grants for public settlement. There are over a hundred millions of acres now illegally held by various railroad corporations throughout the country. The terms on which these lands were originally granted have never been complied with. They should be to-day open to entry for settlement. Some of these lands are very valuable. The Supreme Court some time ago decided that even where a grant is forfeited through failure on the part of the railroads to comply with their contract, affirmative action was needed by Congress to complete the forfeiture and restore the lands to the public domain. The House has done all it could. It has passed several bills throwing open great tracts of illegally-held land to entry. It sent over to the Senate to test that body one of its strongest cases. This was the forfeiture of the 15,000,000 acre tract claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad under a fraudulent assignment from the Texas Pacific. This bill passed the House almost without opposition, but the moment it reached the Senate its progress was checked in that corporation-ridden body.

Senator Morgan has offered an amendment to the bill, referring the question of the forfeitures to the courts. The Senate will insist on this amendment. The House will never concede it, and so the railroad lobby is triumphant. Judge Payson intends next Monday to give the House an opportunity to complete its splendid record by offering a resolution declaring all the unearned land grants forfeited in bulk. He will offer it under a suspension of the rules. It is not certain that this resolution can secure two-thirds, because some of the members may not think that the forfeitures should stand together upon the same basis. The sentiment in the House, however, is overwhelmingly in favor of opening up these lands to entry. At any rate, it will place the House in a splendid position before the country. If the resolution should pass and be sent over to the Senate that body would undoubtedly insist upon putting the Morgan amendment of the Southern Pacific upon it. Of course that is just what the railroad people want. If they could get the question referred to the courts they would have these lands tied up in endless litigation; and, having possession of them, would probably hold on to them. It is a question with which the courts have nothing to do. Congress originally gave these lands away upon certain conditions. In all the cases pending none of the conditions have been complied with. The authority of Congress to forfeit these lands could only be disputed by railroad attorneys and lobbyists The value is nearly equivalent to the amount of the public debt. No greater proof could be given to the country that the Senate is owned by the corporations than by the way it treats this great question.

Republican Opposition.

[New York Times, Cleveland Republican.]

Considerable attention is being paid throughout the country to the policy which the Republican party can and will adopt as an opposition party. The question is certainly a grave one. A party that has lost power after holding it without interruption for a quarter of a century cannot be expected to take its exclusion from power as a matter of course. Its leaders and managers, if not its rank and file, must contemplate the possibility of regaining what they have lost, and must have or seek some ideas as to how that end is to be accomplished. The theory that some of the Republican organs seem to cherish, that all the party need do is to watch for blunders by the Democrats and to pick flaws in their conduct, and then four years from now try the issue of strength over again, is not an intelligent one, and it is not a safe one.

It must be confessed, however, that the situation is not a simple one. The Republicans were turned out by a narrow plurality of the popular vote, and that vote was affected not so much by the principles or policy of the party as an organization as by the conduct of its leaders and representatives. In the same way the Democrats won the Presidency, not so much from the confidence of the people in their principles and policy as by their exceptional choice of a candidate not strictly representative, and by the conclusion among the voters that his election, though involving grave risks, was in reality forced upon them as the only means of finally correcting Republican abuses. The winning party, therefore, will be judged, in great degree, by its conduct of the administrative branch of the Government, and, unless it commit some remarkable errors, only in a subordinate degree by its legislation actual or attempted. On this question, which may be generally described as that of civil service, the Republicans can regain public confidence only by holding the Democrats strictly to a standard which, when in power, they themselves ignored and were punished for ignoring. That will not be an easy task, considering the available material for Republican Representatives and the condition of the party machinery. It will be rendered very much more difficult than it would otherwise be by the persistence of the Blaine faction in their silly attitude toward independent Republicans and civil service reformers. It is only by convincing the independents that they will not only do better than before, but better than the Democrats, that the Republicans can expect to win back what they have lost.

It is, however, very possible, and even probable, that new questions will arise, or old questions in new forms, on which parties will have to divide, and on which the Republicans may so stand that they can win back their old strength and recruits from the other side. It is hardly likely that the tariff will be one of these, for whatever form the tariff question may take the Republicans are almost sure as a party to be on the wrong side of it. If the Democrats were, indeed, to be guilty of the folly of rash and sweeping reduction of the tariff there would be opposed to them a public opinion from which the Republicans would gain. But it is much more reasonable to expect that the Democrats will move cautiously and conservatively in this direction, and that the Republican attitude will be one of obstinate obstruction, which would be a losing one for them, and would make their return to power more difficult and more remote.

The Republican Party, if it hopes to retrieve the disaster of last year, must in effect become almost a new party, and must give up without reserve the peculiar features embodied in what may be described as "Blaineism."

FRANK HURD SERVES NOTICE.—Frank Hurd has served formal notice of a contest upon Jacob Romeis, Representative-elect from the Toledo, Ohio, Congressional District. The document, which is quite lengthy, sets forth first, a large number of votes cast for Romeis by repeaters, persons not residents of the city, making a total of 717; second, that by coercion, threats of discharge from employment and intimidation a large number of voters were compelled to vote for Romeis and deprived of the freedom of choice necessary to make them legal voters. Instances are adduced at various points in Erie and Ottawa counties, making a total of 415 votes; third, that a large number of votes were polled for Romeis of persons not legally qualified voters from lack of residence or minority, and instances are alleged in several precincts of Lucas, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties, making a total of 52 votes. Then follows a number of minor allegations of the unlawful use of money, informality in appointment of clerks of election, bribery, intimidation and corruption.

Decrease in Imports and Exports.

[Boston Post, Democratic.]

Among the fallacies and delusions that the Protectionists are trying to make our people believe as truths are these two: First, that if the rate of duties was reduced to a revenue standard, our markets would be flooded with foreign goods, and it would ruin our manufacturers, thereby throwing our operatives out of employment; second, that the increase in the amount of our manufactures since the adoption of our high tariff has been unprecedented. To convince our readers that both of these theories are fallacies, we present facts taken from the statistics at Washington. Facts show no mercy to theories when the theory runs counter to the fact. First we give the decrease in the imports and exports of manufactured goods, compared with the total imports and exports from 1860 to 1880: Decrease in imports, 11 per cent; decrease in exports, 14 per cent. That is: our high tariff of something else has stopped the imports of manufactured goods to the amount of 11 per cent. in 20 years, compared with our total imports, and it has also stopped the exportation of manufactures to the extent of 14 per cent. in the same time. So that our high tariff acts to keep us in rather than to keep foreigners out. These figures show that the tariff has no effect except to retard trade, and that a low tariff is just as good to keep out foreign goods, compared with what we send out, as a high one. Political economy teaches us that we cannot import unless we export something to pay with. The protectionists say that is not a science, but only a sentiment or tradition; but it is singular, to say the least, that we find the facts just as that teaches us that such will be the results. Next we will give the figures to show that our increase in manufactures since 1860 is not unprecedented; that the gain was really greater under the Walker free trade tariff than under our high tariff. After reducing the gross value to a net value, that is, taking off the increased price caused by the two tariffs, we find the total value in the year named as below, expressed in million dollars:

		Gain in 10 years—per cent.
In 1850	857	....
In 1860	2400	85
In 1-70	2400	52
In 1880	3755	56

But as the above is the gross gain, a true showing should be per capita, as follows:

	Per person.	Gain in 10 years—per cent.
In 1850	$37 26	....
In 1860	51 13	37
In 1870	62 16	24
In 1880	73 10	19

We have thus exposed two of the fallacies and delusions of protection, which is nothing but a lie and a cheat, as its name is, for it is rather taxation of than protection for the people.

However.

The New York *World* is not accepted as authority in grammar, but the following is not bad:

HOWEVER —As the New York *Sun* is an assumed, though by no means generally accepted, authority in all that relates to the use or abuse of the English language, we are pained to observe in a single editorial of yesterday's issue such sentences as the following: "That, however, is a very safe declaration of faith;" and again: "We will say to these fancy and play Socialists, however, that they need not hunt;" and worst of all, an actual paragraph beginning: "However, Mr. Carnegie and his fellow-theorists might make the trial."

Now, every one of these sentences would permit the substitution of any other word, or words, in place of "however." For example, our esteemed contemporary might have written: "That hallelujah is a very safe declaration of faith;" or, "We will say to these fancy and play Socialists, Hail Columbia, that they need not hunt;" or any other absolutely useless word or expression might be interpolated.

It is true that quite too common habit has made the absurd use of the word "however" permissible to people or papers, like THE WORLD, that do not make preposterous professions to be purists, but the hypercritical *Sun* should be more careful. For instance, when it begins a paragraph, "However, Mr. Carnegie and his fellow-theorists," it clearly should begin with the plain Saxon "but," which is all "however" here can well be made to mean. The large liberty the use of "however" conjunctively permits, with its forced definitions, such as "nevertheless," "notwithstanding," "though," "as," "still," "yet," and so on, has led to its abuse and its use at all from mere force of habit. Any one of its numerous synonyms would better take its place if needed

The correct use of the word "however" is adverbially, and so it nearly always was used when better English was more generally spoken, if not written, and is often so employed by our best authorities now. Thus Longfellow, approvingly quoted in Editor Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," writes:

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;

and Tennyson:

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;

and so we may use it in common speech when we say, for example: "However good the style of the *Sun* generally may be, it badly blunders about as often as other necessarily hastily written papers do."

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.—The French Generals in Tonquin complain to the Government of the influx of German officers into the Chinese Army.

A grandson of Naundorf, who claimed to be the Dauphin, has issued a manifesto signed "Charles," in which he claims the throne of France, and exhorts the people to seek refuge in the Catholic faith.

The land owners and farmers of Northern Italy are combining for a protectionist agitation. At a meeting held at Milan it was resolved to form a national league. A meeting of delegates from the agricultural districts of Italy has been called at Pava, on Jan. 12, to protest against the existing tariffs on farm produce. Signori Galotti and Cagnola, members of the Chamber of Deputies, and others will address the meeting.

The marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg has been fixed to take place next Spring.

The Panama Canal.

* * * Unofficial reports published from time to time have caused many persons to believe that the completion of the Panama Canal could not be predicted with certainty. Official reports made by representatives of the United States Government have not been so favorable as those interested in that canal could desire. In April, 1883, Lieut. Rodgers reported that about $26,000,000 had been spent, not including $17,000,000 paid for the railway; that the cost would largely exceed the estimate of $120,000,000, and that the work would not be finished until some years after 1888. Admiral Cooper reported that the completion of the canal was a question of money, "but the enormous cost," he added, "which can hardly be estimated, and the long time which an investor must wait for returns upon his money, may deter capitalists from taking the stock, and thus the company may be crippled and the work brought to a close." In January, 1884, Lieut. Rodgers reported that about $57,000,000 had been spent, and that it appeared to him that "the question whether this is or is not a better route than that of Nicaragua had almost passed from the problem of inter-oceanic communication." The report made by Lieut. Brown in July last was less favorable. Nearly half of the time set apart for the work had elapsed; nearly $80,000,000 had been expended or wasted, and only one-thirtieth of the work had been done.

Col. Stevens, of New Jersey, made a professional examination of the route and the operations of the company. He asserts that he never has seen such slight results obtained for the amount of money expended. "I doubt," he says, "if the canal is ever completed under existing plans and auspices". It is his opinion, however, that with corrected plans, an entire change of organization, and American energy enlisted to aid the work, the canal could be built at a reasonable cost within six years. Capt. Bedford Pim declares that the Panama Canal at the sea level "cannot possibly be completed for any reasonable sum of money or within any reasonable time." Admiral Ammen says that the canal company's debts already amount to more than $150,000,000. Commodore Shaffeldt is said to have estimated the cost of the canal at $400,000 000. But the builders are still at work, and within a few days they advertise for 40,000 laborers. Last month a contract for cutting 15,000 000 metres in the most formidable section of the route was made at reasonable figures.

From all the reports it appears that the cost will certainly be much greater than the estimate; that the year 1888 will not find the canal finished, and that very little progress has been made in solving the great engineering problems with which the builders are confronted.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Effect of the Republican Tariff.

A Day's Record of Wage-reductions and Strikes.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 2.—One hundred weavers at Johnson's gingham mill refused to go to work this morning because of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. They threatened to strike on Wednesday and yesterday. They have been ordered from their tenements, and the company will try to fill their places. It is probable that all the hands will strike to-morrow. The company say they are unable to pay higher wages and run the mills without loss.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—There is no change in the affairs at the factory of the Roxbury Carpet Company, where the mill hands struck on Thursday on account of a reduction in wages. The officers of the company will make no compromise, and are of the opinion that the hands will sooner or later return to their work.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 2.—Rhodes & Bro., large woolen manufacturers in Aston Township, have reduced the wages of their employes 10 per cent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—Notice of a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. in the wages of the steel workers at Coshocton, Ohio, has been given. Half the workers will strike.

The employes of the Homestead Steel Works, controlled by Carnegie Brothers, have been notified of a reduction of 33 per cent. in the rail department, 20 per cent. in the converting mill, and 10 per cent. in the coloring department. The mill will remain idle some time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—One hundred more of the hands employed in the Glendale Elastic Fabric Mill at Easthampton left work to day. The number of strikers included many girls. They mean to hold out against any reduction of wages.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—The edgemakers in the two shoe factories of Francis W. Breed, of Lynn, are out on strike, resulting from the refusal of Mr. Breed to discharge a "scab," and from a cut-down in the price paid for trimming. The strike was ordered by the Executive Committee of the Edgemaker's Union.

PITTSBURG, Penn. Jan. 2.—The Catsburg miners of Staib & Co., who agreed to go to work at the rate of 2½ cents per bushel for mining, have withdrawn their consent to the agreement because their employers will not allow them a check weighman.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Parker Brothers, the Meriden (Conn.) manufacturers, have made a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

Mrs. Garfield's Gold Mine.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, (says a Raleigh dispatch in the New York *Times*,) the wife of the murdered President, owns a gold mine in our neighboring county of Stanly. The mine is located about seven miles from Albemarle, the county seat, and quite a little town has sprung up around it. Some Northern prospectors, on their return home, after spending some time in Stanly county, spoke of this mine to President Garfield, and after investigating the matter he was induced to purchase it. The mine was a small affair, and had been only partially developed, having been abandoned after the shaft had been sunk a short distance. Its ore was evidently of a good paying quality, but the mine was abandoned by its owner on account of his inability to incur the expenses of working it. President Garfield, in conjunction with a friend, bought the property and appointed an agent to work the mine. The President also had a post office established at the mine for the convenience of the people living in the neighborhood. It was about the time that the mining operations were getting well under way that the President was shot. But little has since been done at the mine, and it was expected that the property would be sold; but Mrs. Garfield concluded to keep the President's share of it in her possession, and made arrangements to have its working continued, and the mine has been regularly paying Mrs. Garfield a neat little profit. Information comes from Charlotte that Mrs. Garfield has determined on a trip South, partly for pleasure and partly for business, and one of her objective points will be her gold mine in Stanly. The people in the neighborhood of the mine have been made aware of her intended visit and are eagerly expecting her. They are making every preparation possible for her reception and entertainment. She will meet with open-handed hospitality, and there can be no doubt that her impressions of our country will be of the most favorable kind. The visit is expected to be made during the present month.

Attention, Planters of North Carolina!

The New Orleans Exposition offers the following premiums for cotton:

Best bale of American cotton, upland, not long staple, first premium, $500.

Best bale of American cotton, upland, not long staple, second premium, $250.

Best bale of American cotton, benders (meaning cotton grown on the alluvial lands of the Mississippi or its tributaries) not from extra staple seed, premium, $500.

The rules to be observed are:

All entries to be made before December 16th. Blank applications can be obtained from the office of the department of installation of the exposition. All entries to be made from cotton raised in 1884, and all bales to weigh not less than 450 pounds. Parties making entries must furnish their names and address with that of the growers, the year in which grown, the name and character of gin on which ginned, the power used, whether steam, horse, water or hand in ginning. Should the judges have any doubt as to where the cotton is raised, satisfactory evidence must be furnished by the owners. It must be entered in the agricultural department of the main building and not in the State exhibit.

A bale of cotton taking a premium in one class cannot compete in any other class.

Cotton that has been subjected to process of machinery other than ginning in the ordinary way, is excluded from competition.

The judges shall consist of two cotton manufacturers (spinners or weavers), two cotton planters, two cotton merchants, and one cotton broker—seven judges in all.

In awarding premiums all bales on exhibition will be represented by numbers furnished by the chief of installation to the committee on awards.

Cotton may be sold immediately after the judges have awarded the premiums with the consent of the director general.

Every bale of cotton shall have some distinctive mark by which to trace ownership, if it should be necessary.

Further information may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. W. Dabney, 164 Gravier street, New Orleans.

A Card from Col. Green.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 1, '85.

MR. EDITOR:—Your sketch of January 1st, pertaining to a page in my family history, copied from the Washington *Post*, whilst friendly, nevertheless contains some slight inaccuracies—one of which I deem of sufficient importance to correct.

My deceased wife was not in Boston, or, in fact, north of the Potomac from the beginning to the close of the war, with the exception of an occasional visit to me in camp. The entire time included was passed by her in the quietude of plantation life.

She refused to leave her husband's home and people, although urged by Gen. Cushing and other eminent counsel to do so without fail, as her presence North was deemed essential to save her estate, proceedings looking to its confiscation having actually been begun.

yours truly,

W. J. GREEN.

A MAN WHO GROWS.—Grover Cleveland, says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, is the first man that ever made the Mayoralty of a minor municipality a stepping stone to the office of Governor, and then stepped from the latter into the Presidency. His growth as a national character in the petty office of Mayor was so phenomenal that his installation as Governor of New York was witnessed with many misgivings that the mushroom wonder would collapse under the weight of that great responsibility. Yet he still grew under it all so admirably that last November witnessed his election to the Presidency. And, strange to say, he has since grown more in the public confidence and respect than any other President-elect ever did between his election and inauguration. With opportunities abundant he has not made a single mistake. He has written many letters, of not one of which the country would say, "burn this." Every word from his tongue or pen so far keeps the line which the common sense of the country has marked out for him.

The Cotton Product.

The December report of the department of agriculture upon the cotton product indicates a smaller yield than the returns of the condition in October. The October average was 74, against 68 in 1883, 88 in the great harvest of 1882, and 66 in the disastrous season of 1881. The returns of the condition in October and of the product in December have been unusually divergent this year. The first indicated a larger crop than last year, the latter a product slightly less or about 98 per cent The comparative decline is in the States west of Alabama.

The comparison with last year is as follows: North Carolina 106; South Carolina, 107; Georgia 101; Florida 103; Alabama 105; Mississippi 94; Louisiana 98; Texas 89; Arkansas 99; Tennessee 101. Applying these percentages to our figures for the crop of 1884 they indicate a product of 398,000 bales in North Carolina; 502,000 in South Carolina; 769,000 in Georgia; 60,000, in Florida; 651,000 in Alabama; 847,000 in Mississippi; 840,000 in Louisiana; 935,000 in Texas; 513,000 in Arkansas, and 314,000 in Tennessee. The remaining territory will probably give about 50,000 bales. This makes an aggregate of 5,580,000 bales. These figures are provisional and may be slightly modified by future returns. It is possible that the general disappointment at the outcome of the middle States' crop made the December returns unusually conservative, but it is certain that the rate of yield will be much below the average.

BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The growth of New York cannot better be told than in the new buildings that are being erected and the plans filed for structures for the future. During the past eleven years the estimated cost of new buildings is as follows:

Year.	*Estimated cost.*	*Year.*	*Estimated cost.*
1874	$16,677,414	1880	$29,115,335
1875	18,226,870	1881	43,391,300
1876	15,903,680	1882	44,793,186
1877	13,365,114	1883	43,214,346
1878	15,219,680	1884	42,215,423
1879	22,507,32-		
Total eleven years			$304,619,870

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The debt statement issued January 2 shows the increase of the public debt during the month of December to be $641,384; decrease of the debt since June 30th, 1884, $31,501,864; cash in the treasury, $432,475,176; gold certificates outstanding, $119,631,150 silver certificates outstanding, $138,168,291; certificates of deposit outstanding, $24,920,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $260,000; legal tenders outstanding, $341,681,016; fractional currency outstanding (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed) $6,971,343; available cash, $140,811,929.

392 divorces is the record for 1884 in San Francisco.

Texas Letter.

Christmas—Wild Horses—Immigrants.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE, CO, TEX. Jan. 1, '85.

MR. EDITOR:—How quickly time passes away, and how soon the things of the present are of the past! To-day we enjoy the beauties and luxuries of life, and the social converse of friends and comrades; to-day we enjoy the sweets and festivities of temporal nature, and all seems as full of the bloom of manhood and youth. To-morrow we pass away. The old year of '84 is now ever gone, and to-day we enter the portals of the new year and perhaps a "new era." Another Christmas gone—another "birthday of Christ"—celebrated in various ways. Another year plucked from our list of years, and this recalls to our mind that all things are "passing away."

Christmas is a day of unusual enjoyment all over the country, but this Christmas passed was duller than is commonly the case in Texas. This, however, can be attributed to the scarcity of money in the country. But however scarce money may be, the stores are filled with nice things, and of course old "Santa Claus" scattered his gifts of everything through the country. The little folks—how impatiently they awaited the arrival of old "Santa Claus," and with much confidence they all have in him, it would be hard to express. Parents in Texas take great care in providing for children, and in teaching them how they should be if they would be remembered by the old holiday visitor.

Almost everybody, I might say, have his tub full of eggnog, for it is nearly impossible to get along without less. There is a great deal of whisky drunk out here, but, strange to say, there is not so much real drunkenness as I have seen in other places. We are having exceedingly fine weather now, and a severe *norther* would make everything very disagreeable. The winter has set in as if it would be very severe all through. But here in Texas we will be perspiring freely one day, and the next day everything will be freezing.

Farmers are already plowing and have a good deal of land broken up, and it looks as if they were preparing for a big crop this year. Go out on Sunday morning and you will see some man driving up wild horses; he does not think it any harm to take a pleasant ride on Sunday—and then he can't spare time to drive his "plugs" (wild ponies) on week days. Wild horses in winter feed mostly in the mesquite flats. Mesquite is a tree that grows in the low places of the prairie, and somewhat resembles the peach tree. Some of our Jewish population are trying speculation in stock. 'Tis as good a thing as they would have—to go out and gather stock on Sunday. This Sunday pleasuring, as they would call it, is not very uncommon.

At this time of year you can see long trains of wagons going West; some of the emigrants do not stay more than a year, and then they want to try East again. Immigrants are continually coming to Texas, and there is room for thousands more. The people of Texas are keeping fully abreast of all the educational advantages of the day. Nearly every neighborhood has a good public school, and all classes here are being educated—or, at least, are receiving some education. No State can excel Texas in school facilities.

The Texas press is busy making up the new Cabinet, and is claiming *at least* one place for Texas. Everything is quiet since the election, and better times are anticipated.

May happiness and prosperity attend the OBSERVER through the new year.

J. F. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The committee of Management of Trinity College—Messrs Alspaugh, Gray and Carr—not relying so much on our men of great learning and reputation to build up the college, as upon a number of men, each expert in his line, have secured the services of seven to compose the Faculty, as follows:

W. H. Pegram, J. F. Heitman, N. C. English, J. M. Bandy, H. H. Williams, and A. W. Long.

Until a President is elected, Prof. Heitman will be Chairman of the Faculty. Prof. English will have charge of the Preparatory Department and Business course. Additional improved apparatus and appliances will be added; and thus rigged and manned, it is hoped the old ship is about to start on her most prosperous voyage.

Assignee's Notice.

I OFFER, AT PRIME COST, the entire stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained in the two stores now occupied by Messrs. R. H. Tomlinson & Co., until the 20th inst., after which time they will be sold by auction, as previously advertised. R. M. NIMOCKS,

Assignee.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100-2t

Fayetteville National Bank.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1885.

Dividend No. 28.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after this date. WM. HUSKE,

1t Cashier.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of the power and authority given him in a mortgage executed by J. A. Leslie and wife, which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Cumberland County, N. C., in Book B, No 4, page 225, and in the Moore County Register's office in Book No. 54, page 418, will expose to sale by public auction, the property described in said mortgage, viz: 1,567 acres of land in Cumberland County, known as "The McLeod Land," and particularly described in the conveyance of same to said Leslie, recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office in Book K, No. 3, page 608, and, also, nine (9) Mules, one (1) Horse, three (3) Two Horse Wagons, one Log Wagon and Gear and one 20 barrel Turpentine Still and Fixtures

The land will be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Tuesday, February 10th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, and the Still, Horse, Mules and Wagons, will be sold at Winder, in Moore County, N. C., on Thursday, February 12th, 1885, at 12 o'clock.

Terms cash.

W. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Jan'y 7, 18-5 100ts

People's National Bank.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE Directors of the People's National Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months, payable on and after January 7th, 1885.

G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Jan'y 8, 1885 1t

Store for Rent.

THAT DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND, the Kyle Store, single or double, on Hay Street, corner of Market Square, is offered for rent. Possession given at once.

Apply to my agent, R. P. BUXTON, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES KYLE, Executor.

Jan'y 8, 1885. 100-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES KYLE—Store for Rent.
WM. HUSKE—Dividend No. 28.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seeds.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Assignee's Sale.
W. N. WILLIAMS—Trustee's Sale.
G. P. MCNEILL—Dividend Notice.
MRS. C. U. ROBINSON—A Good Room.
PROF. J. F. HEITMAN—Trinity College.
GEO. A. THOMSON—A Happy New Year.
E. T. MCKETHAN—Try Ideal White Soap.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Aurora Watches.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS—Monthly Meeting
H. R. NOVITZKY—Not an Advertising Dodge.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTICE—"For Sale" and "Wanted," "Lost" and "Found" advertisements inserted for 25 cts. for two lines besides signature; 50 cts. for half a square—for cash only.

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

The proposition to establish an Inferior Court for this, Cumberland County, was not adopted at the meeting of the magistrates and commissioners on Monday.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Glenn, wife of Col. Jas. D. Glenn, and sister-in law of our townsman, Mr. E. T. B. Glenn, is now paying a visit to her friends and relatives in this place.

OLD CHRISTMAS.—Monday, Jan. 5 h, was what is known as "Old Christmas." In former years it was a day of feasting and merriment among our Scotch citizens.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—It is hoped that the ladies will not forget the Hospital meeting this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, postponed from last Thursday. A large attendance is desired, as there will be an election of officers, and other important business is to be transacted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. W. P. Wemyss, an esteemed citizen of our town, had several of his fingers so badly crushed, while at work in the Railroad Shops, as to render the amputation of three of them necessary. At last accounts he was doing tolerably well, but suffering much pain.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Dr. Mack, one of the most celebrated Presbyterian daines in the South, will visit Fayetteville this week, in the interests of Davidson College; and, as he will remain until after Sunday, he will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning.

MORE GOOD SHOOTING.—Some of our sportsmen who are too much disposed to doubt what they don't see themselves, rather objecting to the accuracy of the statement in last issue, as to the killing of three birds in three shots, out of the same covey, all the birds being flushed at he same time, we listen to inform them that this record has been beaten since, by an amateur sportsman of the city, he killing seven birds in three shots—five with first and one each with second and third fire, out of the same covey.

THE PROPOSED NEW BANK BUILDING.—The People's National Bank have already commenced work on their new building, having purchased the McArn store next to the dry goods establishment of Mr. Geo. Brandt. The architectural plan, which we have had the pleasure of examining, upon which they design to build, was drawn by Mr. A. B. Daingerfield, of our city, and is a very handsome and stylish one. The lower part of the front will be entirely of iron and glass up to the second story. Two large plate glass windows will occupy the centre, with doors on each side. Just above these will be one large central dome window, of beautiful colored glass, with art windows of elegant design on each side. The centre of the dome window will be of clear glass, on which the name of the bank will be placed in gilt lettering, and surrounding this centre will be small panes of French glass of beautiful tint and hue. Above these windows, there will be, on the right hand, a concave mansard roof, and on the left a convex tower, which will rise to a considerable height above the mansard roof, terminating in a beautiful spire. There will be tasteful dormer windows on both the mansard front and that of the tower. The brick used on the lower will be finely polished. The dimensions will be as follows:

Front, 20 feet 6 inches.
Depth, 60 "
To top of mansard main roof, 48 feet.

The first floor pitch will not be less than 18 feet. There will be a large fire-proof vault of most improved pattern, and the fitting-up of the interior will combine style and taste with convenience and comfort. Altogether, this will be the handsomest and most modern building ever put up in our city, and will compare most favorably in these respects with any in the State. The design reflects great credit upon Mr. Daingerfield, and shows most plainly that we need not send from home for architectural design when we have such talent and taste in our midst.

The contract, we learn, for the construction of the building has been given to Messrs. A. Wright & Bro.

NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On New Year's night a little entertainment was given by children of the Presbyterian Sunday School by the Superintendent and Teachers. Despite the weather, a large crowd was present, numbering children and grown people about 150. The little ones sang sweet songs, suitable for the occasion, and were then regaled with a plentiful supply of confectionery, each one also being given a little bag to carry home. After the children had eaten as much candy, &c., as they liked, they were gathered around a platform in the eastern end of the room, on which two large, well-filled stockings were standing. These were made after a pattern suitable for the giants of olden time, each stocking being large enough to hold a small boy or girl. The platform on which they stood was tastefully dressed with evergreens and above it in large, handsome letters were the words: "We wish you all a Happy New Year." The letters were made of cotton fastened on card board, and, with a trimming of green, were very pretty. The Superintendent, Mr. Geo. P. McNeill, (whose delight it is to make children happy, and which gift he possesses to a remarkable degree) now mounted the platform, and in a humorous manner presented to the audience the representative of the year 1885, Mr. John McNeill, who, with the Superintendent's assistance, dispensed the gifts to the eager children. Ah! it did one's heart good to see the perfect delight depicted on their little faces as their names were called and little bundles were handed to them. The gifts were comparatively inexpensive in a money point of view, but to the children they were as precious as if most costly. None went away without a gift and with plenty of good things, and it was an evening long to be remembered, for such occasions bring people closer together—it must indeed be a cold heart that is not touched and softened by witnessing the enjoyment and happiness of children. After distributing the gifts to the children, some handsome presents were presented the Pastor and Superintendent. The Teachers also were remembered with tokens, some of which were intended to, and did, cause much merriment. After singing the doxology, all dispersed to their homes, the happier and better for their evening's enjoyment.

THE CAMPBELLTON MISSION SCHOOL.—Last Sunday afternoon, the first Sunday of the year, while the weather was very inclement, there was quite a large attendance of scholars at the Campbellton Sabbath School. The report for the year was read by the Superintendent, Mr. E. T. McKethan, and then the award of Bibles and presents for good behaviour, lessons and attendance during the year distributed. The first Sunday in 1884, Mr. M. E. Dye requested the Superintendent to announce to the school that a nice Bible would be given to any boy or girl who had been present every Sunday during the year. Henry King and Ella Powers were present every Sunday and were the recipients of Mr. Dye's Bibles. The Superintendent never forgets the little boys and girls who are faithful, with good lessons, &c. He also had two nice presents for Johnnie Wade and Mary K. Powers, aged between 5 and 7 years. Miss Mary Warrick, the efficient and faithful young organist, who not only is a regular attendant on Sunday, but who from time to time has had the scholars to meet with her during the week for practice, was presented by the Superintendent and his teach rs with a beautiful writing desk, filled with nice paper, envelopes, &c., in appreciation of the valued services rendered the school.

This school, which was established in Campbellton 12 years ago, continues to do much good, and has on its roll about 60 scholars, principally little boys and girls of from 4 to 12 years. Rain, snow, heat or cold never prevents this school being open every Sunday afternoon. To the faithful Superintendent, Mr. McKethan, and the untiring teachers, ladies and gentlemen, who are present with him every Sunday, much praise is due.

MASONIC.—Last Friday night the following officers were installed in the two Lodges of Fayetteville, for the ensuing year, the ceremonies being conducted by Past Master Geo. P. McNeill, at Phœnix Lodge. The officers for Phœnix Lodge are:

Master—C. P. Overby.
Senior Warden—N. H. Cohen.
Junior Warden—W. L. Hawley.
Treasurer—R. W. Hardie.
Secretary—John B. Troy.
Senior Deacon—W. P. Wemyss.
Junior Deacon—D. N. McLean.
Stewards—A. Garrason and W. L. Nunaley.
Tyler—Chas. Kennedy.

Fayetteville Lodge:

Master—B. E. Sedberry.
Senior Warden—Geo. Rosenthal.
Junior Warden—E. A. Smith.
Treasurer—G. P. McNeill.
Secretary—Jno. A. McLauchlin.
Senior Deacon—W. O. Lockamy.
Junior Deacon—H. McD. Robinson.
Stewards—J. G. Oehrl and J. L. Allen.
Tyler—C. B. McMillan.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—At the meeting of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, on Thursday evening, 1st inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:

H. R. Horne, C. C.
D. A. McMillan, V. C.
J. McK. Woodward, S. P. C.
W. P. Wemyss, Prelate.
R. T. Scanlin, M. of E.
H. O. Sedberry, M. of F.
J. C. Vann, K. of R. & S.
Jas. F. Johnson, M. at A.
J. P. Monaghan, I. G.
J. P. Cook, O. G.
James B. Smith, Trustee.
J. McK. Woodward, "
J. P. Thomson, "

J. McK. Woodward was chosen Representative to the Grand Lodge.

Sundry Observations.

Easter Sunday falls on the 5th of April this year.

It is remarkable how careless some people are about walking on the railroad tracks near the depot at the time of incoming trains.

People complain of the wet. In the fall it was too dry—'tis ever so; who is perfectly satisfied?

Owing to the inclement weather a small crowd visited Bennettsville last week. Those who went enjoyed themselves hugely.

Last Sunday morning the ice house of Messrs. B. E. Sedberry and G. A. Thomson, near Mime's pond, was burned. Cause of fire unknown.

Mr. James Kyle has returned to this place to live, which is a cause of pleasure to many friends.

We noticed a hand-car at the depot which looked as if it had been in the track of a cyclone. Some one left it at night on the track and a passing train removed it.

Messrs. Chas. Haigh, Wm. F. Campbell, Jas. D. McNeill and E. L. Pemberton went hunting up about Ore Hill, just before Christmas. They killed some 75 birds the first day, but the wet weather compelled a return—but for the weather they would have gotten a huge bag, birds being plentiful and they being crack shots.

Wm. Carpenter, white, a driver for Mr. Gaster, while hauling straw last week, fell from the wagon and was run over. His injuries internally were so great that he died in a few hours.

Mr. Duncan Rose has very tastefully graded and turfed the yard around his office and planted ont pretty evergreens.

The attention of our city authorities is called to the dangerous condition of the frame work around the bank lot on Gillespie street. Their notice is directed also to the wretched state of the pavement from the Methodist church across the railroad. A few boards would make a temporary walk until the weather would permit a permanent crossing being laid.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The board met on the 5th inst., all the board present. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Rebecca A Starlings and Polly Collins were ordered to the poor house.

The following bills were allowed:

D. M. McDonald, sup. 53	paup's	1	mo,	$93.50
J E Elliott & Bro,	1	15		30 00
Neill Bale,	1	6		9 00
Henry Jessup,	2	2		8 00
J W Emmitt,	2	2		10 00
J & O Evans,	1	2		3 00
D M McDonald, supplies, poor house, 1 mo				10 63
T S Lutterloh, dockets and express,				5 30
A J Deal, bridge, Mallett's,				113 11
A F Brooks, bridge, McArthur's,				52 35

William Culbreth to furnish J W Thornton and family with $5 per month, and Nancy Taylor with $3 per month.

J J Otterbourg was granted license to retail liquor in the store formerly occupied by McDepo as a bar in the S W corner of Market Square.

The Board adjourned until 10 A M Jan'y 6th.

JANUARY 6, 1885.

Full Board present.

Nathan Brandy, Pollie Powers and Solomon Carver and wife were ordered to the poor house.

Mrs Joseph Howard was allowed $3 per month.

Wiley E Jordan was appointed standard keeper for the county of Cumberland.

W T Sloan was appointed keeper of the poor house, to take charge the first Monday in Feb'y, 1885.

Ordered, that the bridge over the Mile Branch, on the Marchison road, be discontinued and the Supervisor be instructed to make a ford.

Ordered, that the public road in Carver's Creek Township, as laid out and adopted by a majority of the jury appointed for that purpose be adopted and stand in accordance with the report.

Ordered, that a public road be laid out from the head of Carver's Creek to the red hill at or near G W Lawrence's, on northern plank road.

Alex Pate and W H Marsh were appointed overseers of the fence in Gray's Creek Township, and H B Butler was appointed register of stock in said no-fence district.

H P Davis and Murdoch Maxwell were appointed overseers of the fence in the no-fence district in Flea Hill Township.

R J Baker, Black River Township; Henry Clark, Gray's Creek Township, and N A McLeod, Quewhiffle Township, gave their bonds as constables for their respective Townships. Bonds accepted.

J W Fort and W J D Haywood were added to the committee to establish a free ferry.

The sundry bill, including the insolvent account for Fall Term, 1884, were allowed.

List of Jurors—J McP Godlie, Z T Raiford, F R Rose, W G Raiford, G W Memory, W J McDonald, Sr, Mike Powers, T M Henderson, J F Phillips, G C Biggs, J D Monroe, D K Ray, L B Vinson, J C Ray, T C Hooper, Hiram Tolar, E B Smith, W A Beard, Calvin Martin, John W Warrick, David Patterson, W W Huske, F P Nordan, James Pate, M A Gillis, Wm Bow, W H Flowers, Wm T Nott, W S Rockley, Jno Small, W J Robinson, Jno A McIntyre, J B Goodman, Jas Lucas, Jas M Smith, Sr, D D McBryde.

Court commencing January 19, 1885.

Notice.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 30, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I am in receipt of a letter from the P. O. Department relative to the establishment of a new postal route through the western part of our county.

It states that the gentlemen selected to act as postmasters at Ralford, Antonio, Montrose and Sandy Creek(?) had been written to with the usual inquiries, and the letters addressed to Keyser.

Fearing that they might not think to send for them at that place induces me to insert the communication herewith. Their names are: W. A. Gillis, Alex. McDuffie and G. W. Graham. Mr. A. A. Williford was addressed to Shannon.

W. J. GREEN.

More Rhymes.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Dark without and chill and drear,
The rain kept steady falling,
On Thursday night, first of the year,
While the Baptist bell was calling.

Oh! faithful tones of faithful bell!
Ye called them to a duty;
A little band, who answered well
In Christ-like faith and beauty.

Man in his prime and womanhood,
Sweet child, and fairest daughter,
Sealed themselves to God and good,
By going under water.

The water black, so still, so cold,
Was a reminder true
Of death and grave which must enfold
All life when time is due.

We thought, too, 'twas a fitting test
Of faith and rare devotion,
Defying laugh and sinful jest
Of those who scorned their portion.

As many ways and many means,
And full as many minds,
As are the hopes and varied faiths,
Of many human kinds.

From God they are, to God they owe
Their upward blissful tend.
'Tis my belief—indeed, I know,
In Him all creeds shall blend.

Then lovingly and kindly deal
With every faith and brother;
Strive with every one to feel;
"Help ye one another."

Biblical Recorder please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESTROYED BY WORMS. CAN WE IMagine a more horrible death? Gnawing—gnawing—gnawing night and day until the vitals are eaten away! Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and eject these disgusting creatures from the intestines. Ask for Shriner's Indian Vermifuge.

Luck in Blue Grass to Moberly.

The happiest man in New Orleans, yesterday, was Mr. John M. Moberly, Asst. Cashier of the Mercer National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky., who was the holder of one-fifth of ticket No. 68,980, which won the capital prize of $75,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on Tuesday last, when he arrived and proceeded to draw $15,000 in money at the hands of M. A. Dauphin, personally. He is a nephew of Gov. Jno. Magoffin, of Kentucky, who made himself famous by his refusal to President Lincoln when he called upon the State of Kentucky for men and money. —*New Orleans* (La.) *Picayune*, Nov. 16.

Communication.

WETUMPKA, ALA., Sept. 28, 1884.—About six years ago I became afflicted with a very disagreeable skin disease, with large, dry sores and many crusted pimples on my face, hands and shoulder. The sores on my shoulders eat out a hole nearly an inch deep, and the cancerous appearance of one of the sores near my eye alarmed me very much. I tried all kinds of treatment, but found nothing that seemed to affect the disease. I finally decided to try S. S. S. on advice of a physician, and in a short time the scabs dropped from the sores and left my skin smooth and well. I consider S. S. S. the greatest blood medicine made, and the only thing that will cure the disease with which I was afflicted. I think my trouble was the result of a terrible attack of malarial fever, contracted while farming in the Tallaposa river swamp. I can be found at my office in the court house at Wetumpka. You can refer to me.

J. L. RHODES, Dep. Sheriff, Elmore Co., Ala.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A MASCOTTE.

Mr. J. H. Kuttner of Georgetown Plays in that Role with Great Success.

He Draws $30,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, and has Received Every Dollar of the Money.

In order to verify the rumor that Mr. J. H. Kuttner, of Georgetown, Ky., had drawn $30,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, held December 16th, a *Press* representative went to Georgetown on Monday, to see Mr. Kuttner and get the facts in the case from his own lips. Mr. Kuttner was found in his store, and extended the *Press* reporter a smiling welcome. He is a Polander, having migrated to this country about thirty years ago. When the war of the Rebellion came up he joined the Confederate army and was seriously wounded at the battle of Fordouche, Louisiana. After the war he engaged in the dry goods business at Shelbyville, Ky., and for a while did a flourishing business. He failed, however, about two years ago and went to Georgetown, where he established himself in the dry goods business on a small scale. About a year ago it occurred to Mr. Kuttner that he would try his luck in the Louisiana State Lottery. For seventeen months he invested a dollar each month, firm in the belief that his time would finally come. With his faith in the fairness of the management of the Louisiana State Lottery undiminished, he invested in a one-fifth ticket for the drawing which came off on the 16th of December, 1884. He took in with him two partners, Mr. Dock Laws and Mr. C. C. Barbee, both of Georgetown, Mr. Laws was a barkeeper and Mr. Barbee, a saddler. On the afternoon of December 17th, Mr. Kuttner received a telegram from New Orleans announcing that his ticket had drawn one-fifth of the capital prize of $150,000. The news was too good to believe without a little investigation. Accordingly, Mr. Kuttner deposited his ticket in the Second National Bank of Georgetown, and went at once to Cincinnati to find out the truthfulness of the report. At Cincinnati the report was fully confirmed, and Mr. Kuttner at once ordered the Second National Bank of Georgetown to collect the $30,000 for him through the Canal Bank of New Orleans. The money was promptly paid by the Canal Bank in full, not a cent being deducted for commissions. The money was brought to Georgetown by the Adams Express Company and deposited in the Second National Bank to the credit of Messrs. Kuttner, Laws, and Barbee, each owning a third interest in it. Mr. Kuttner will invest his money in a tobacco manufactory at Georgetown. Mr. Laws intends buying a Blue-grass farm with his, while Mr. Barbee has already invested in a hotel at Georgetown, and will engage actively in the hotel business. Mr. Kuttner says that there has been a remarkably heavy demand for tickets in Scott County since his success.—*Lexington (Ky) Weekly Press*, Dec. 31.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.

Consignments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	7½@0	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11@13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	75@90
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SALT—	1.00@1.10
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	60@70	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	65@70	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	55@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.06
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.35 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.



FIFTEEN HUNDRED

SKILLED MECHANICS IN THE ART OF WATCHMAKING ENDORSE THE

Aurora Watch,

THE MOST ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY MADE.

THE AURORA WATCH,

THE BEST TIMEKEEPER.

THE AURORA WATCH,

THE LATEST IMPROVED.

THE AURORA WATCH,

THE BEST MADE.

AURORA WATCHES

Are ALL made with QUICK TRAIN, and are especially adapted for Railroad and all ordinary and severe service. All made DUST PROOF, have a PERFECT SAFETY PINION, which prevents damage to parts in case of main-spring breakage, and Johnson's patent attachment to regulate pins, which prevents hairspring from catching; an important improvement controlled by the Aurora Factory. Are made with conical pivots, screw balance and sunk second dials.

The Aurora Watch Company makes a complete line of Watches from ordinary to the finest grades. There is a common impression among people generally, who are not familiar with the manufacture of Watches, that the name of the Factory designates the quality; for instance "Elgin" means one grade and "Waltham" another. This is not so, for both the Elgin and the Waltham Companies make a great many different grades, representing as many different prices.

The great advantage in the Aurora Watch is that the ordinary grades (such as are mostly sold) contain all the above improvements, while other makers use only part of these improvements, and then only in the high priced grades.

The Aurora Watch is the only Watch made with Johnson's patent attachment, the greatest improvement in the manufacture of Watches of modern times.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of the Aurora Watches, we intend to sell them as low or lower than other makes.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Selling Agents and Stockholders in the Aurora Watch Factory.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

A HAPPY NEW YEAR, To One and All!

MY friends and patrons will accept my thanks for past considerations, and now a New Year reminds us pay day has come, my books are balanced, all bills are made out. I have served you faithfully and I expect and want a settlement. My collector will pay you all

The Respects of the House.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
Jan'y 8, 1885 1t

CALL AT
SEDBERRY'S
AND BUY
BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.
MOTTO:
New and Fresh or None.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

NOT AN ADVERTISING DODGE, BUT A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Straw Hats from 25c. up.
Wool Hats from 50c. up.
Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

Ladies' Hose, Merino Vests and Pants, Corsets, Gloves, Lace and Linen Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Hoods and Sacques, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ALSO, 5 and 10 CENT COUNTERS OF USEFUL GOODS.

Call early at No. 17 Hay Street. M. E. DYE.
Dec 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS AT McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE
Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

TRY
IDEAL WHITE SOAP
For the Toilet or Laundry.

IDEAL WHITE SOAP, being made from pure cocoanut and refined cotton seed oils, contains no animal grease or fat whatever.

For the laundry it is unexcelled, and for the toilet it will be found equal to the imported castile.

☞ A fine silver-plated tea-spoon given to every purchaser of a bar of this soap.

E. T. McKETHAN,
Sole Agent for Fayetteville.
Jan 8-100 tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term will begin January 7th, and close June 11th, 1885.

TERMS:

Tuition in College Classes per month,	$5 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department "	2 50 to 3 00
Tuition in Business Course "	3 50
Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-Writing (extra) each, per Term,	12 50
Board, including furnished room, per month,	9 00 to 10 00

Particular attention will be paid to the Natural Sciences, English, Literature, and the Business Course.

The Faculty, now composed of seven men, are specialists in their respective departments, and, with additional improved apparatus and appliances, are prepared to meet the demands of the educational interests of the Church and patrons of the Institution.

For Catalogue and particulars address
PROF. J. F. HEITMAN,
Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100-4t

A GOOD ROOM,

WITH or without board, comfortably furnished, convenient to the business part of town. Apply to MRS. C. U. ROBINSON,
Anderson St., one door north of Baptist Church.
Jan'y 8, 1885 1t

A Regular Monthly Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held this afternoon, (Thursday), January 8, 1885, at 3 o'clock.

A full attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
Jan'y 8, 1885 1t

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 21, 1884.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, the 13th of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
99-2t] WM. HUSKE, Cash'r.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.
Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Happy New Year!

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

From this date until February 1st, we can be found at our old stand, but we invite all to our

NEW STORE.

After February 1st we will move our entire stock to the store just below Walter Watson's known as the George Brandt Clothing Store.

This being a good time to get square with the world, we trust that those who are indebted to us will come forward and pay up and let us have a

HAPPY NEW YEAR, INDEED.

Nuts, Candies and Confectioneries;
Fruits, Vegetables, &c.;
Fancy Goods;
Pretty and Attractive Canned Goods;

FLOUR,

OATMEAL, HOMINY,
MACKEREL,
CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES.

We call especial attention to our

TINY TIMS,

West India Gherkins;
Jellies;
Sardines—French, Domestic, Mustard and Spiced.
Butter and Lard.

In short, we say that we are very thankful for past patronage and trust that we may have an increased continuance of the same.

As to quality we defy any dealer to produce goods that are superior. We say: "Proof of the pudding" is in buying good goods of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Be happy and live long.

Shoddy goods are not cheap at any price. Be sure you get the best.

CALL ON US.

To the ladies we extend a special invitation. Come and see if you are not pleased with the appearance of our shelves. We hope you will be. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,

We are,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan'y 1, 1885 99tf

Cotton Seed Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay a fair price for all sound Cotton Seed delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill, on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway in this Town, or at their store; they will furnish bags if desired, without charge and will also haul from plantations. For definite terms, call on the undersigned or at the Mill. A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Dec 18, 1884. 98-1m

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, deceased, *vs.* Catharine Ferguson, we will on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, that certain lot of land situated in Fayetteville, N. C., bounded as follows: On the North by Maiden Lane, on the East by the late H. Newell's lot, on the South by Hay Street and on the West by M. A. Baker's lot, being the lot of land conveyed by said C. Ferguson to H. Lilly, deceased, by mortgage deed registered in Book M, No. 3, page 335, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.
Dec 1, 1884 98tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Academy, with Military Organization and Discipline.

THE SPRING TERM of 1885 will begin the second Monday, the 12th day of January.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for board and tuition the same as heretofore.

Send for Catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

The World's Exposition.

The Grand Display North Carolina Makes at New Orleans.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

The exhibit made by this State will be just what might be expected of its thorough-going and practical people. It will be substantial, of the best quality and sufficient for the purpose for which it is designed. Comparatively little attention has been bestowed upon ornamental features—enough to relieve the *toute ensemble* from a look of heaviness, but decoration is treated merely as setting forth what is valuable and not as constituting it.

The material for the exhibit has been collected under the supervision of the officers of the agricultural department—Hon. M. McGehee, commissioner, Dr. C. W. Dabney, State chemist, Mr. P. M. Wilson, secretary, and Mr. S. G. Worth, superintendent of fish and fisheries, and Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the State University.

The work of setting the exhibit in position has been under the immediate charge of Mr. Frank B. Dancy, of the agricultural department; Mr. T. K. Bruner, the mining editor of the Salisbury *Watchman*; Professor Joseph A. Holmes, of the chair of botany, University of North Carolina, and Mr. S. G. Worth, superintendent of fisheries.

"What will be shown?" the reporter asked.

"Everything of economic value and representative of the industries of the State," came the answer swift on the heels of the query.

As you leave the comfortable office, where will be found the North Carolina papers and a North Carolina welcome, will be seen the wonderful varieties of rough and heavy ores. Most of the specimens are large enough to make a practical mill test. The gold ores, from scores of mines, silver ores, copper ores, magnetic and hematite iron ores, will prove as interesting to the capitalist as to the man of science.

There will be an array of building stones which will surprise and delight visitors—marbles of delicate tints, granites of exquisite and intricate pattern and of almost every hue. It will be difficult to decide whether the fancy will incline to the curious leopardite and its dendritic forms or to the startling and novel orbicular granite.

Facing those will be mounds of phosphate rock taken from the newly discovered deposits in the eastern sections of the State, and heaps of coal from the Deep river and Dan river basins.

There will be handsome piles of tin ore (first identified and located by Dr. Chas. W. Dabney in North Carolina), corundum, garnets, &c. There under glass will be found the rarer minerals, emeralds, amethysts, zircons, beryls and the lustrous and beautiful hiddenite. There will be a pavilion covered and glistening with mica (of which mineral North Carolina is the chief source of supply) in which will be shown North Carolina gems, cut and polished, and nuggets of gold worth over $2,000 each.

Passing into the agricultural section, a tastily arranged pagoda is thatched with wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, sugar, corn, etc., every cereal from subfrigid to luxuriant sub-tropical growths intertwined in its roofing and sides. One of the most interesting displays in this section will be the beautiful tobaccos—every grade, shade and texture of tobacco, from the back African, French and Austrian shippers of the valleys of the Dan and Red Roanoke and the red and mahogany leaf of the Piedmont, to the bright golden, lemon colors of the weed that covers the lower ridges and the steep sides of the Blue Ridge like a cloth of gold.

There will be four pyramids filled with the wines of the largest vineyards of the State; silk in all its forms, from the cocoon to the woven patterns of dresses of our grandmothers; jute, cotton, wool and their fabrics.

Fruits also, of wonderful beauty, preserved and in the natural state, will be a tempting feature to young and old alike.

Passing out of this division one finds oneself flanked by rows of trunks of splendid trees. These run the whole range of botany, almost. Grouped in families are the oaks (a section six feet in diameter cut seventeen feet from the ground of a sturdy white oak attracting immediate attention), pines—white, yellow, curled, swamp, short and long leaf—cypress, juniper, mountain mahogany, elms, noble ashes, linns, enormous curly poplars, walnuts and stately cherries. Above these trunks rise pyramids of discs of the various trees of the State. The species will be indicated by the fruit and foliage each of its kind, so that identification will be easy. The beauty of the grain of these woods and the high polish which they are capable of receiving is shown by planks finished for museum specimens and arranged in rows, rising in tiers.

The manufactured woods are shown in hickory, oak, ash, maple and birch squares, spokes, and dogwood and persimmon shuttle blocks, table made of forty kinds of wood, gum plates, trays, chairs, and every fashion of woodwork. Allied to this is the exhibit of medicinal herbs, made by Wallace Bros. of Statesville, the largest dealers in this commodity in America; and one of never failing interest, especially to Northern people who are unfamiliar with it, is the long leaf pine industry or the tar, pitch and turpentine industry, from which was borrowed the appellation for North Carolinians. One passes next into the fishery exhibit.

Among the most interesting exhibits to be seen, not only in the North Carolina space, but in the whole Exposition, is that of the fishery interest. One million dollars a year are derived from the fishery industry, and persons unfamiliar with its importance can here find a pleasent presentation. Fishes of all sizes and colors, measuring from six inches to seven feet, are mounted in life-like proportions and will be seen on screens from all sides, representing as perfectly as possible the real live fish.

Not much is being said of Ben Butler these days. The fact is there is nothing to say of him. The language has been exhausted in the vain search for some word so mean that it would not be taken by him as complimentary.—*Chicago News.*

The Cotton Futures Case.

A Motion for a New Trial—Judge Seymour's Opinion.

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, November Term, 1884.

AUBREY BENNETT & Co. vs. E. P. COVINGTON. } Opinion on motion for a new trial.

Seymour, District Judge.

E. P. Covington, the defendant, a merchant in Wilmington, N. C., instructed the plaintiff's commission merchants in New York, (one of them a member of the cotton exchange) to buy cotton for future delivery in New York on his account. The purchases were made and ultimately covered at a loss of $5,000 by corresponding sales of cotton. One hundred bales of cotton were actually delivered. The losses were paid by plaintiffs as defendant's agents, and this action is brought by them to recover the amount so paid. Numerous exceptions were taken to the rulings of the court on questions of evidence, but none of them are material to this motion, which must depend upon the correctness of the charge upon one point which was decisive of the case. The court charged the jury that it could find no evidence in the case of the intent or purpose of the parties who contracted with Covington through his agents, the plaintiffs; and that the burden of proof being upon the defendant to show that the contract was a gambling one, the court felt constrained to charge that upon this point the burden had not been met.

In view of the numerous adjudications upon what are known as "futures" in the United States and State courts, and especially since the decision of the cases reported in 108 and 110 U. S. Reports, the law governing this species of contracts may be considered as well settled. The contracts in this case were in the form known as Contract A. Under the rules of the cotton exchange this form is prescribed for all contracts for the future delivery of cotton. Contracts in form A have been the subjects of frequent litigation, and their validity is well established.

Under the rules of the New York cotton exchange, which were put in evidence by the plaintiff, a party wishing to operate gives his order to a broker or commission merchant who is a member of the exchange, and such broker executes the order under its rules, and buys from or sells to a third party who is also a member of the exchange. In the contract the name of the principal is not known to the third party. If a loss occurs the broker is responsible to the party with whom he has contracted; and looks for reimbursement to his principal. The order to operate includes an assumption on the part of the principal of all losses legitimately incurred and paid by the agent in the ordinary and known exercise of his agency, and when the agent pays such losses he does so at the request of his principal, though the only request was the original instructions to buy and sell "futures."

The contracts proved in this case were on their face legal contracts, and binding upon the defendant whether or not the parties to them had actual cotton to deliver at the time of making them; this being so the burden of proof was upon the defendants to show their illegality. To do so it was incumbent upon him to show that under the guise of a lawful contract the real intent of the parties was merely to speculate in the rise and fall of prices; and that the goods were not to be delivered, but that one party was to pay the other the "difference between the contract price and the market price of the goods at the date fixed for executing the contract." Irwin vs. Williar, 110 U. S., 508. The instructions given to the jury in the above case and approved by the Supreme Court were to the effect that the *onus* was on the defendant to establish as a fact that both parties to the transaction understood it to be a wagering contract.

It was incumbent on the defendant to prove "what was the intention of the parties as understood by both of them at the time of entering upon the contract." Grizewood vs. Blane, 11 C. B., 526. This being an action by a broker against his principal, it was further incumbent upon the defendant to show that the plaintiff was privy to the unlawful design of the parties. As the case went off upon the intention of the persons with whom the plaintiff made the contracts for futures in behalf of the defendant, it is not necessary to discuss the evidence of the purpose of the parties to this litigation, nor any question of the admissibility of testimony upon that point.

What evidence is sufficient to warrant the submission of a question to a jury has been the subject of much discussion. Clifford, J., lays down the following rule: "Before the evidence is left to the jury, there is or may be, in every case, a preliminary question for the judge; not whether there is literally no evidence, but whether there is any upon whom the burden of proof is imposed." Commissioners vs. Clark, 94 U. S., 284.

The contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton futures in this case were made with fifteen different persons or firms. No two contracts were between the same parties. So there was no evidence of a course of dealing between two parties and a uniform settlement between them by a payment of differences. No evidence was introduced of the manner of doing business of any of these parties. There was no testimony of any kind in relation to any of these contracts, other than the contracts themselves. The only evidence introduced related to cotton futures in general, to the usual custom of persons speculating in them, and to an alleged general expectation or understanding that such contracts were to be settled without an actual delivery of cotton. But Mr. Bennett testified that he had no such understanding, and the answer to the derendant's contention can well be put in the words of Miller, J, in Roundtree vs Smith, U. S., 278: "Since the plaintiff testifies that he had no such intention, since nothing is proved of the intention of the other parties, and since the contracts were always in writing, we do not think that evidence of what other people intended by other contracts of a similar character, however numerous, is sufficient of itself to prove that the parties to these contracts intended to violate the law, or to justify a jury in making such a presumption."

If this evidence, standing by itself, ought to have any effect it ought to go further than to the decision of a particular case. It may be further said it is a matter of common knowledge, familiar to all who are acquainted with business or men who read the newspapers, that is, to all well informed men. The witnesses who testified to it could only say, "this is generally known." The very essence of the evidence was that it was the common understanding of the community, and the inference that the jury was asked to draw was, that as dealers in cotton generally intended in future contracts merely to bet upon the market price of cotton, therefore the parties to these contracts must have intended the same thing. Now if this be true and generally known, the courts are allowed to know it and to declare it as a presumption of fact. It is idle to require proof in each case of what it is known can be certainly proved by identical evidence in every case. Or if it be true that the conclusion formed by the jury in a number of cases with identical evidence will not be uniform, then the uncertainty is a serious inconvenience, because no business man will know what to expect. In matters that have been often subjects of litigation parties should find it possible to ascertain beforehand whether or not it is safe to sue. The only course open to the courts is to declare that there is a presumption growing out of the known course of business, that contracts for the future delivery of goods not owned by the seller, are intended as wagers—or to wholly take from the jury the consideration of the evidence when it is, as in this case, merely general evidence, having no specific application to the particular case. To take the former course would be to reverse the almost uniform decisions of the courts of England, and this country from the date of the decision of Hittlewhite vs. McMorine, 5 M. and W. 462 (1839), down to the decisions in volumes of the present year. The latter course is the one taken in the present action, and as is conceived, is sustained by authority.

The dictum in the case in 110, U. S., does not affect this position. Matthews, J., says: "It might be the case that a series of transactions such as that described in the present record, might present a succession of contracts perfectly valid in form but which on the faces of the whole taken together, and in connection with all the attending circumstances, might disclose indubitable evidences that they were mere wagers. The jury would be justified in such case without other evidence than that of the nature and circumstances of the transactions in reaching and declaring such conclusion."

If the transactions in dispute were all between the same parties, if the uniform custom in prior transactions of the same kind as well as those in suit had been settled by payments of differences and no real delivery of goods, it might well be that a jury would find and properly, the conclusive evidence of an illegal contract. Such were the facts in the case of Grizewood vs. Blane, 11 C. B. 526.

But in the present controversy there is no succession of contracts—instead, contracts with a succession of different persons. The "attendant circumstances" are not attendant upon the contracts in dispute, but upon all future contracts, and the jury are asked to find, not a conclusion applicable to the case, but one applicable to all cases.

It was contended that the defendant's instructions to plaintiff contemplated a gambling contract, that it must be presumed that the latter carried out his instructions, and therefore that he made contracts with the third parties which were wagering in their nature. To this there are three answers. First, the instructions to plaintiff do not bear such a contruction. Second, there is no evidence that such instructions were ever communicated to the third parties. Third, if the plaintiff intended the contracts made by him for his principal to have been settled in all events by the payment or receipt of balances, it would not have made a particle of difference in his ability to carry out that intent whether he communicated it to the other parties or not.

It is my conclusion that neither in the evidence submitted, nor in any evidence offered and excluded is there anything upon which a jury could properly have found a verdict for the defendant upon the point discussed; and upon that point the burden is upon him.

A new trial is therefore refused.

The Political Zodiac.

The signs of the political zodiac are hopeful. For twenty five years they have been in the head and neck of the Republican party. Aries the ram and Taurus the bull have been butting around generally. The bull tossed us up and when we struck the ground and tried to rise to a perpendicular, the old ram took us from behind, and we have never had any chance to get up at all. But we have got up at last and whipped the fight, and the signs are in the Republican horoscope that Capricornus, the goat, is down on his marrowbones. He wags his beard and shakes his horns, but that's all. But now the stars are moving serenely in the heavenly belt, and the signs are working up the heart and the breast. The lion will soon rule the roost, a noble beast, the king of beasts, and there will be peace in the land. The signs are working well, I know, for to-day Mrs. Arp received a letter from a Union soldier in Pennsylvania, that he had our album which was taken away from our house twenty years ago and carried as a trophy, and he wants to return it. That is a good sign. The spirit of restitution is at work, and before long maybe all our valuables will be sent home with interest and back pay. Anno Domini and Democratic principles will tell. When Mrs. Arp read the letter she looked away off dreamily, and said: "Well, he writes like a gentleman. It is a pretty letter and I reckon he must be a gentleman," and then after a pause, she continued, "But what made him keep it so long?" That album was her maiden treasure, for it had sweet words from her schoolmates, and sweeter ones from her lovers, and she has often wondered what anybody wanted with it. We vacated our home in the night, and at the time when deep sleep falleth upon man, and all of Mrs. Arp's literary treasures were hastily bundled together for transportation and were left—left in the drawer of her beautiful sewing-table. There were all the old letters from loved ones dead, and loved ones living, and some promising ones from me, for I promised her everything before I got her. All the men do that, I reckon, but how many keep them nobody knows but the recording angel. Then there were all the letters I wrote her from the army—letters that I wrote with thoughtful care, for they were to refresh memory in coming years. They were notes of battles and marches and retreats, and of the killed and wounded whom our people knew and loved—notes of winter life in camp and night alarms, daily trials and surprises. I had hoped to compile from them something that would do to print in after years, but they, too, are gone. The album will be welcome when it comes, and we will thank the gentleman for his kindness. Our boys kept some things, too, that they captured—some trophies from the dead that would be dear to the living if we knew them. War is an awful thing, and whenever I feel like complaining of bad luck or unexpected trouble it is always a comfort to remember that it is not so bad as war. It will be a glorious era when the sword is really put upon the anvil and made into a plowshare.

I had a letter yesterday, another letter that gives a sign; a token of good will. It came from Boston and from a stranger, who says he reads the *Constitution* weekly and tries to keep posted on national politics, and I quote from his letter, verbatim, as follows: "I think your letter of the 18th was too hard on us. You should have drawn it milder, for we are not mad, not a bit mad, and it grieved me that you had such an opinion of us. I am a merchant, and meet daily many friends, and with us all, most all here in Boston, the pleasantest thought is the changed political aspect in relation to the people of the South. We are sincerely glad that you all like it, and cannot help rejoicing with you. I have talked with no one who does not appreciate your good feeling over your recent victory—I feel so, sure, although I have been a Republican all my life. In the late contest I had to look beyond the candidate, and for the good of the g. o. p. I took the pill, and voted for Blaine. He is the style of man to wave the bloody shirt. He is one of the politicians, and does not belong to the rank and file of Boston. Now let us us all try to quench the flames of passion, and live in peace. Last summer I visited Virginia and North Carolina, and saw your hordes of negroes, and I pitied you that this ignorant race had been forced upon you as voters. I did not at all like the new generation, but the old gray bearded ones were polite and well-mannered, and I liked them. One evening, while at Raleigh, I looked in upon the darkeys at a festival, and was entertained, amused and instructed. I go to New Orleans this winter, and shall stop awhile in Atlanta so as to learn more of the South and her people. I found nothing more marked on my former visit than the hospitality and courtesy of your people, and we all hope that the new order of things will bring us all nearer together."

Well, that is a good letter. Such talk as that will capture the Southern heart. I feel just like I want to hug him and his wife and his children. Such as he may come down here and live and die, and be buried in our graveyards. We will let their children marry our children, and raise up a breed that will harmonize the sections. They will furnish the money, and we will furnish the "don't care" for a dowry, and it will make a splendid cross. Nevertheless, I could not help thinking that the sympathy for us about the negroes voting was a little late—a little too late, perhaps. We used to be sorry, but we aren't now. It looks like a pity that we couldn't all be sorry at one time. Their votes don't trouble us now. They don't vote as much as they used to. Our country darkies have almost quit, for both sides have quit paying them. They sold their registration tickets, the other day, in South Carolina, to John Robinson's circus for leave to go into his show. They had rather "see the elephant" now than to vote, but they used to want to vote every day two or three times.

But the signs are hopeful. Boston is not mad or venomous, and Boston is the 'hub.' When her good people see how the Democracy can run the machine they will be content; and not have to swallow any more pills for the sake of the g. o. p., for there is another G. O. P. that has been resting for many years, and now, like a fresh horse, is ready for work. The Republican g. o. p. is tired, and needs rest. Mr. Blaine is dead. "He might have been worse, and he might have been better." Let his epitaph be: "Here lies Jimmy Blaine; he has waved his last shirt, he has writ his last letter; no sound shall awake him to glory again."

But the Cincinnati man—Murat Halstead—dies hard. He keeps on kicking. If their commercial people don't sit down hard on that Commercial *Gazette*, they will have lots of freight cars to sell on the Cincinnati Southern before long. We are a long-suffering people, but the time is up and we are tired. BILL ARP.

If Blaine has got any grudge against the South he ought to chuckle with sardonic glee. Talmage is lecturing down there.—*Utica Observer.*

Mrs. Langtry will live for a while to come in London.

J. E. GARRETT,
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SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
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Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.
Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
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Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

Notice of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd, vs J. H. Hubbard, we will, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Godwin's lower corner on the river bank, (corner of original survey of 3-8 acre tract known as the Ashe land), running thence with the old line S. 73½ E. 26 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence S. 15 W. 27 chains to a gum, the old corner again, thence S. 77 E. 23 chains to a stake and pointers—another of the old corners, thence S. 58 W. 21 chains to a gum, thence N. 52 W. 15 chains and 26 links to the middle of the public road, thence with the road about N. 40 E. 10 chains and 64 links to a stake, thence N. 52 W. 41½ chains to the River, thence up the meanderings of the River to the beginning, containing 103 acres, more or less; being part of the tract known as the Ashe land and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly, dec'd, by J. H. Hubbard and wife by mortgage deed, registered in Book R, No. 3, page 592, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.
Terms of sale—*Cash.*
H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.
Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by Josiah S. Byrd and wife to H. Lilly, deceased, and recorded in Book R, No. 3, page 593, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County, we will on the
13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, the lands described in said mortgage deed, being a tract of land in Cumberland County, on East side of Cape Fear River, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract of land long known as the "Ashe land."
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Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd.
Dec 1, 1884 96ts

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The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "98 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 2d, 1882.
"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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JOY.

Safety and Ease
TO
Suffering Woman.

This invaluable preparation is truly a triumph of scientific skill, and no more inestimable benefit was ever bestowed on the mothers of the world.
☞ It not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the intensity of pain, but, better than all, it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition highly favorable to speedy recovery, and far less liable to flooding, convulsions, and other alarming symptoms incident to lingering and painful labor. Its truly wonderful efficacy in this respect entitles the MOTHERS' FRIEND to be ranked as one of the life-saving appliances given to the world by the discoveries of modern science.
From the nature of the case it will of course be understood that we cannot publish certificates concerning this REMEDY without wounding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds of such testimonials on file, and no mother who has once used it will ever again be without it in her time of trouble.

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market."
I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mother's Relief. Coupled with this entreaty, I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.
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Condensed Time Table, No. 10.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.
Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,		9:45 P. M.
" Tatum,	"	10:19 "
" Shoe Heel,	N. C.,	12:22 A. M.
" Red Springs,	"	1:05 "
" Fayetteville,	"	3:00 "
" Sandford,	"	5:15 "
" Liberty,	"	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro,	"	8:45 "

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Greensboro,	N. C.,	9:40 A. M.
" Liberty,	"	11:06 "
" Sanford,	"	1:36 P. M.
" Fayetteville,	"	4:00 "
" Red Springs,	"	5:30 "
" Shoe Heel,	"	6:35 "
" Tatum,	S. C.,	8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville,		8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.
Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C., earlier than December 5th, 1884.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
Dec 4, 1884 95tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars,
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

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